THE

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PRINCESS OF WALES SARASVATĪ BHAVAHA TEXTS

No. 37.

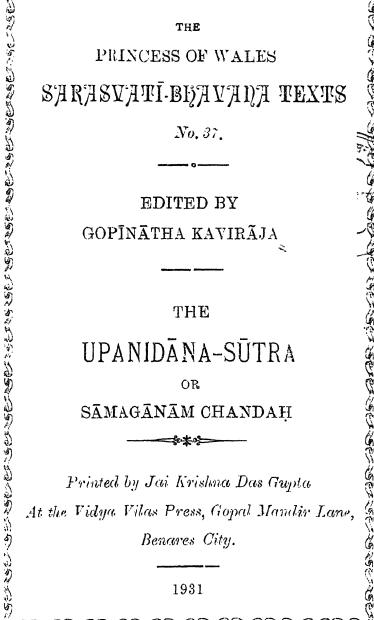
EDITED BY GOPĪNĀTHA KAVIRĀJA

THE

UPANIDĀNA-SŪTRA

OR.

SĀMAGĀNĀM CHANDAH



1931

उपनिदानसूत्रम्

अथवा

सामगानां छन्दः



THE

UPANIDĀNA-SŪTRA

OR

SĀMAGĀNĀM CHANDAḤ

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION ETC,

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$

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INTRODUCTION

I. HOW I CAME TO EDIT THE WORK.

It was in the beginning of 1930 that I, for the first time, examined in detail a MS. (hereafter called B1) of the Upanidana-sutra in the Government Sanskrit Library, Benares. The examination revealed that it contained a work which was of considerable importance for the Vedic metre in general and especially for the metres of the Sama-veda. at once made up my mind to bring out a critical edition of the work. But the paneity of the manuscript material seemed to offer a great difficulty. Up to that time there was no indication that there was any other MS. of the same work in our Library. None of our Manuscript Catalogues mentioned any other MS. of this name. A reference to the catalogues of other manuscript libraries proved equally discouraging, as I did not come across this name anywhere in those catalogues. Under these circumstances I most reluctantly gave up the idea of its edition for the time being. Only one MS. did not appear to be enough for the purpose of its critical edition.

Fortunately only a few days after, I happened to read through the Yajuh-sarvānukramanī with the commentary of Deva Yājňika. In this commentary I noticed a great many Sūtras on metre quoted from a work called Chandogapariśista. On examination, to my great but at the same time pleasant surprise, I found that the Sūtras were quotations from our Upanidānasūtra which was called here Chandogapariśista. It led me to re-examine the alove-mentioned sources with a

view to find out whether they referred to any MS. of the work by the name Chandogapariśiṣṭa or by any other name which had any connection with it through sense or sound. The result of this re-examination was very encouraging. I found the work mentioned in several manuscript catalogues under different names such as छुन्द:, सामगानां छुन्द:, छुन्द:परिशिष्ट. The details in this respect will be found below.

The fact that this work is, a few times, mentioned in the "Annual Catalogues of Sanskrit MSS. Existing in Oudh" (see III. 6 and XIII. 28) led me to guess that there might be at least one more MS. of the work in our Library also. I began to examine our catalogues, along with the bundles of MSS., most patiently. After a most careful search, of bundles after bundles, lasting for many days, one fine morning, to my great pleasure, I came across one MS. (called hereafter B²) of a work called Chandah which on examination turned out to be identical with the Upanidāna-sūtra. Having thus secured two MSS. of the work I at once set myself to the preparation of its critical edition.

II. THE MS. MATERIAL.

This edition is based on the above-mentioned two manuscripts (B¹ and B²) belonging to the Government Sanskrit Library, Benares. It is worth while to describe them here in detail.

 B^1 .—The first MS., called B^1 by myself, begins on folio 1° and ends on fol. 8°. There are on an average 10 lines in a page and 21 letters in a line. The size of the fols. is $7:7''\times 4:1''$ inches.

It begins thus:--(कं) के तम सांमवेदाय नमः। श्रधात-

श्छंदसां विचयं व्याख्यास्यामो । गायव्युष्गिगनुष्टुय् यृहती पंकिस्तिः ष्टुव्जगतीति सप्तार्थाग्येकाच्चरपदादीनि चतुरचराधिकानि प्रतिछंदसं गायव्यादीनाम् · · · · ·

It ends thus:—(sic) यथा छुंदोभिराछुंना देवान्मत्स्यानिवो-दके नह्यपश्यत्पुरा मृत्युरमृतत्वं गतो गताः । छुंदोविदेव विस्तु धर्म-तस्तद्गुणाश्चितः । छुंद । सामेति सालोक्यममृतत्वं च गछुतीत्याह गाग्यों गाग्यः ॥ ८ ॥ इति उपनिदानं समाप्तं ॥ श्ची संवत १६७५ वर्षे आश्वनवुदे २ गुरे त्र० शीवदाससुत त्र० मांमां (? or डां) ण्ल्यखितं यदि शुद्धं शु.

On the title-page is written probably by a later

hand: (sic)

उपनिदान ८ पत्राणि ८ तत्रः केशवजीसृत् रतनजीनी पोधी सही॥ गीरधरजी श्रुजी पाठनार्थं॥

त्रा० (name illegible) ने भाग श्रावा

Another hand, probably of our own Library, has written on the same page: ७० उपनिदानसूत्रम्

After the colophon, given above, a later hand has written one line which is not quite distinct. It mentions त्रिपाठि देशव and संवत् १६९३ (?).

The whole work is divided into eight sections or chapters. The ending of the chapters is indicated only by the number, in figure, of the particular chapter; for example, the end of the first chapter is shown only by the number # ? # painted red. The end of chapter VIII is indicated similarly by # < # after graft गांग्यें: (see the ending of the MS. given above).

The text of the Sutras, as is evident from a few lines of the beginning given above, is given continuously with sandhi and without any break. Nor are they numbered in any way. Even the four

stanzas at the end are not numbered, though every half-stanza is followed either by one or two strokes like 1 or 11.

guntar is often used in the MS.

 B^2 .—The second MS., colled B^2 by myself, begins on fol. 1^b and ends on fol. 7^b. There are on an average 10 lines in a page and 25 letters in a line. The size of the fols. is 8° $4'' \times 4^* 2''$ inches.

It begins thus:--(sic) श्रोत्रमः सामवेदाय नमः॥ श्री गणेशाय नमः॥श्रोम्॥ श्रथातश्लंदसां विचयं व्याख्यास्यामो 'गायञ्यु-च्यिगनुष्टुव् बृहती पङ्किष्टुः जगतीति सप्तार्णाये 'काचरपदादीनि चतुरचराधिकानि प्रतिस्तंदसं गायञ्यादीनामुस्स्तिरवसानं स्तंदसा-मार्षं स्त्रीककं च '.....

It ends thus:—(sic) यथा छंदोभिराछुंनां' देवानमत्स्पा-निवोदके ॥ नहाऽपश्यत्पुरा मृत्पु'रमृतत्वं' ततो गताः ॥ ३ ॥ छुंदो-विदेव विप्रस्तु' धर्मातस्त दुगुणाऽश्रितः ॥ छुंदसामेति सालोक्य'ममृ-तत्वं च गछतीत्याह भगवान् गाग्यों गाग्याः ॥ १० ॥ ४ ॥

रति छंदः समाप्तः॥ संवत् १७१४ वर्षे म्राद्रवदि १० लिखितं व्या० जनासुतव्या० खोखलासुत व्या० गोकलसुत व्या० गदाधरेण लिखितं॥ श्रीरस्तु ॥ कल्याणमस्तु ॥परोपकारार्थं च ॥ श्री ॥

This MS. wholly agrees with B¹ in its division of the chapters and in the manner of indicating their ending, with the only exception that the ending of chapter VIII is shown here by || < || just before, and not after, the last four stanzas. The significance of || १० || after गाउँ गाउँ :, as shown above, is not quite clear.

Like B¹ it also gives the text of the Sūtras continuously and does not number them. But the MS. differs from B¹ in this respect that the scribe, or more likely a later reader, of the MS. made an attempt to divide the text of the Sūtras by strokes like | written

above the lines, as will be evident from the beginning and ending given already. The division of the text of the Sūtras shown by such strokes in the MS, does not always coincide with that adopted by myself in the printed text, and to my mind is, in many cases, quite arbitrary. A few examples will make this clear; e. g., the Sūtras 4 and 5 given on page 1 of the printed text are shown as only one Sūtra in this MS. So is the case with Sūtras 7 and 8 (page 1) of the printed text. The first two Sūtras given on page 2 of my text are similarly shown as forming only one Sūtra in the MS. This is enough to show the arbitrary nature of this division of B².

Both B¹ and B² write the real anuscâra (as in जुन्दांसि) as 7 and 6 respectivly after the preceding syllable.

L=LAHORE MS.

Through the courtesy of my friend Prof. Kailash Nath Bhatnagar, of the Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore, I had the advantage of collating a few folios (i. e., fols. 1, 3, 5) of a photo-copy, in his possession, of a third MS, also, which is referred to in the footnotes by L. He happened to visit Benares in July 1930 and brought these 3 folios with himself in order to show them to me, for which I am grateful to him. I regret I do not remember any details regarding the original MS, of the photo-copy. But it would appear from the foot-notes that the MS, generally agrees with our own MSS.

III. METHOD FOLLOWED IN THE PRESENT EDITION.

As already hinted, the division of the Sūtras, as

given in this edition is not based on any traditional evidence. Though I have derived some help (by way of hints) in this respect from B², I have really depended in this respect on my own judgement. In arriving at my conclusions, of course, I took some help from a comparative study of such works as the Rgveda-prātiśākhya, Pingala-sūtra and the Yajuḥsarvānukramaṇī. Under these circumstances, there is some likelihood of my division of the Sūtras being incorrect in some cases. It is mainly owing to this likelihood that I have refrained from numbering the Sūtras.

As pointed out above, the MSS. show the ending of the chapters only by means of their numbers. Here also I have departed from the traditional evidence in so far that, instead of the mere numbers, I have added colophons, e. g. xfa numically, at the end of each chapter. The word Adhyāya, assigned to these chapters, is also mine and has no traditional basis, as far as my information goes. The stanza

ब्राह्मणाचारिडमश्चैव पिङ्गलाच्च महात्मनः । निदानादुक्थशास्त्राच्च छुन्दसां ज्ञानमुद्धृतम् ॥

on page 23 as well as the fact that the work is divided into eight chapters led me to use the word Adhyāya for them on the analogy of the Pingalasūtra, which also consists of eight Adhyāyas. As regards the last four stanzas, I have excluded them, on the evidence of B², from chapter VIII. They are clearly of a sort of an appendix.

References for the Vedic quotations given in the work have been shown in the foot-notes. Besides,

I have also given references to some parallel passages in other works on metre.

IV. NAME AND NATURE OF THE WORK.

As already indicated, the work is named differently in different Manuscript Catalogues. For example, in the "Second Report of Operations in Search of Sanskrit MSS, in the Bombay Circle" by P. Peterson the same work (called Upanidanam in the colophon) is described on p. 113 (sec also p. 185), under the name छन्दे विचय; and on p. 180 it is called सामगानां छन्दः: ef. also p. 383 of Autrecht's Catalogue of the Oxford MSS., 1864. On p. 28 of the "Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. Existing in Oudh", XIII, it is simply called छन्दः. On pages 33 and 257 of Stein's Catalogue of Jammu MSS, the work is called छन्दःपरिशिष्ट. For other references and details in this respect see Catalogus Catalogorum, Parts I and II. Besides, it has already been pointed out that the commentary of Deva Yājňika on the Yajul-sarvānukramaņī refers to the same work by the name छुन्दोगपरिशिष्ट several times, see pp. 7, 327. Even our MSS. name it differently.

It being so, it was a question as to which name should be given to the work in this edition. Any of the abovementioned names apparently would have done equally. But I prefer to adopt the present name, firstly, because it is more significant than the others inasmuch it readily signifies the nature of the work that it is, like the Nidāna-sūtra, connected with the Sāmaveda. It also shows the dependence of this work on the Nidāna-sūtra, which is clearly stated in the stanza: आह्मणाचाण्डनस्चेव etc. quoted above. Moreover, the

MS. B¹ which calls it Upanidana is the oldest, as far as I know, of all the dated MSS. of the work.

Though B¹ calls it merely Upanidāna, I have named it Upanidāna-sūtra because it is really in the Sūtra style.

As regards the nature of the work, it is obviously of the same type as the Anukramanī literature of the other Vedas. Like the Revedic Chandonukramanī of S'aunaka, it also aims at giving an Anukramanī of the metres of the Sāmaveda-samhitā, with the only difference that like the Sarvānukramanīs of Kātyāyana it also gives, in the first three chapters, a general outline of the Vedic metres and that chapter VIII is also of a general character.

V. CONTENTS AND SCOPE OF THE WORK.

As already stated, the first three chapters of the Upanidāna-sūtra are of a general character. The first chapter gives the names of the seven Ārṣa metres, describes their nature and details their varieties.

The second chapter deals with the defective and Aticchandas metres, and describes the method of determining the real nature of doubtful metres and other allied matter.

The third chapter deals with the Daiva, Āsura and Prājāpatya metres on the one hand, and those of Yajuh, Sāman and Rg on the other.

Chapters IV to VII form the nucleus of the book and deal with the metres of the Samaveda-sanhitā in detail as follows:—

Chapters IV and V* give the Anukramani of the

^{*} There is one doubtful point on p. 12, line I. While the whole chapter deals with metres of the stanzas occurring in the

metres of the Purvarcika. Chapter VI gives that of the Āraṇya-kāṇḍa † and the Mahānāmnyārcika ‡.

Chapter VII deals with the metres of the Uttarārcika. It must be pointed out here that the method of treatment adopted in this chapter is rather different from that followed in the preceding chapters. While the preceding chapters give metres of the stanzas of the Pūrvārcika etc. exhaustively in detail, this chapter deals only with exceptional cases; ep. in this connection, त्वचे प्रास्वेवच्याः प्रत्येवच्याः सर्वेवान्यत्र प्रहणात् (p. 17, lines 2-3). By the way, it also points out the eases of Vikāras (!=irregular metres).

Chapter VIII deals with the colours and deities of the various metres. This is followed by four stanzas describing the sources of the work and eulogizing the science of metre.

VI. THE DATE AND AUTHORSHIP OF THE WORK.

It is very difficult to assign even a general date to the composition of the Upanidana-sūtra. The fact that the work is of the same nature as the Anukramanīs of the other Vedas, and is written in the Sūtra style, the tone of its concluding stanzas as well as of the first Sūtra, all this indicates that it must belong to a considerable antiquity. But in spite of all this, it is

Pūrvāreika, it is not clear why the stanza आदित्येसिन्द्र: सगण: (अ०४।११२३१३) is quoted here. In the printed texts of the Sāmaveda it occurs only in the Uttarāreika.

[†] Cp. Sāmaveda-samhitā with the Comm. of Sayana ('Bib. Ind.), Vol. II, pp. 243-365.

 $[\]ddagger$ Cp. Sāyana's Comm. on the Sāmaveda (Bib. Ind.). Vol. II, pp. 366 — 386.

strange that the work does not seem to have been referred to by any very old author. Even Sāyaṇa does not refer to it, though he points out metres of stanzas in his Sāmaveda-bhāṣya*.

The only work where, so far, I have found the work referred to, and that too very extensively, is the commentary of Deva Yājnika on the Yajuh-sarvānukramani. Unfortunately we do not definitely know the date of even Deva Yājñika. There is no doubt that Deva Yājnika lived after Sāyana. He quotes Mādhavācārya many times in his commentary on the Yajuḥ-sarvānukramaņī as well as in that on the Kātyāyana-śrauta-sūtra. A comparison of these references shows clearly that this Mādhavācārya is identical with Sāyana. For instance, the references to Mādhavācārya on pp. 510 and 733 of Weber's edition (Berlin, 1859) of the Katyayana-śrauta-sūtra can be verified respectively from pp. 217 and 337 of Weber's edition (Berlin, 1859) of the S'atapatha-brāhmana.

It is thus clear that Deva Yājnika is later than

Sāyana.

As regards the lower limit we can fix it from a MS. of his commentary on the Yajuh-sarvā-nukramanī existing in the Govt. Sanskrit Library, Benares. The MS. belongs to the recently acquired Mahīdāsa (?=Mahīdhara) Collection. It was transcribed at Kāśī in Sanvat 1619 and was purchased by Mahīdāsa in Sanvat 1631 †.

^{*} I have not so far compared the metres as given by Sāyana with the metres as given in this work, and so cannot say whether he is, in any way, even indebted to this work.

[†] For another MS, of the same work, dated Samvat 1602, see p. 194 of the Catalogue of the Poona MSS, 1916.

Deva Yājñika must have lived at least about 50 years before this. It is I'kely therefore that the Upanidānasūtra which is quoted as an authority by Deva Yājñika existed even before Sāyaṇa. If so, the question still remains why Sāyaṇa did not utilize it. *

As regards the authorship, really we do not know any thing. It is not clear whether the concluding words: इत्याह भगवान् गार्थों गार्थों have reference only to the last few stanzas or to the whole work. In the latter case it can only mean that the work was composed by one belonging to the school of Gargya; because Gargyat himself who is older than Yāska cannot have composed this work which, on its own admission, is partly derived from Pingala who is later than Yāska.

VIII. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it is my pleasant duty to express my thanks to the learned editor of the Princess of Wales Sarasvatī-Bhavana Texts for the inclusion of this work in that series, and to my friend Pandita Nārāyaṇa S'āstrī Khiste, Sahityāchārya, Assistant Librarian, Govt. Sanskrit Library, Benares, for his ready cooperation in the search of the MSS, of the work.

Sarasvati Bhayana,
Benares.
May 5 1931.

M. D. SHASTRI.

^{*} I have not yet examined the question as to which of the S'ākhās of the Sāmaveda the Upanidāna-sūtra belongs to. The determination of this question may explain why Sayana, if he is posterior to the work, does not refer to it.

[†] Cp. Indische Studien, Vol. VIII. p. 93.

उपनिदानसूत्रस्य विषयानुक्रमणी

	Ã٥	पङ्कयः			
प्रथमोऽध्यायः					
छन्दोविपयकसामान्यविचारः	१	8- १ ०			
गायज्यधिकारः	१– २	{ ११−१६, १			
उष्णिगधिकारः	ર	२-६			
श्र ु प्टुवधिकारः	15	3-0			
यृहत्यधिका रः	२–३	{ १०−१८, { १ −३			
पादविशेषाणां गायत्रत्रैष्टुभजागता इति संज्ञाः	3	8-4			
विराट्छन्दः	**	६–११			
पङ्गयधिकारः	∌ −8	{ १२−१८, { १+४			
त्रिष्टुब्कगत्यधिकारः	8	G-65			
द्वितीयोऽध्यायः					
विशेषावस्थासु च्छन्दसां शङ्कमती, निचृत् , भुरिक् , विराट् , स्वराट् , पिपीळिकमध्या,					
यवमध्येति च संज्ञाः	વ્ય	5-5			
न्यूनच्छुन्दसां पूरणप्रकारः	"	8-53			
छन्दसां पादाः	"	१४-१५			
श्रतिच्छन्दांसि 	લ્ક	{ १६- १७ { १−२			
उक्तादीनि पञ्चादौ छन्दांसि	Ę	३-४			
सांशयिकानां छन्दसामवधारणप्रकारः	11	4-8			
द्विपदाया एकपदायाश्चाधिकारः	,,	१०-१=			
तृतीयोऽघ्यायः					
देवादीनां यजुरादीनां च च्छन्दांसि	9	१-१९			

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः

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"	,,	१०	8-50
	पश्चमोऽध्यायः		
पूर्वाचिकच्छन्दसामनुक	मणी	१२	१-१३
"	,,	१२	१–१२
66	55	१३	१-१४
	षष्ठोऽध्यायः		
त्रारएयकाएडस्य च्छन्द	सामनुक्रमणी	१४	१–१३
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महानाम्न्याचिकच्छन्दां।	सि	15	७ –१३
19	51	१६	5 – E
	सप्तमोऽध्यायः		
उत्तराचिकच्छन्दसां (प्रसङ्गेन तहतः		
विकाराणां च) विच	रि:	<i>হ</i> ড	१-१३
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	अष्टमोऽध्यायः		
छुन्द्सां वर्णाः		૨ ૧	१- १४
छुन्द्सां देवताः		२१ २२	ક્ષ− ક્ દ , ક્⊸ક્ર
ब्रन्थोपसंहारः		२३	१ १७

ABBREVIATIONS

पूं∨≅ पृत्रीचितः	of	the	Sāmaveda	-samhitā
श्रा०=श्रारायकाराड	95	,	**	,,
महानाम्न्यः = महानाम्न्य			,,	>>
उ॰= उत्तराचिक of the	e sa	me i	Samhitā	

AUTHORITIES MENTIONED IN THE UPANIDĀNA-SŪTRA

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त्रा द्यग् म्	•••	•••	,,	11
एकेषाम्	•••	•••	11	13
**	•••	•••	13	11
**	•••	•••	,,	1.4
54	•••	4 5 4	15	13
••	•••	•••	20	3
त्राह्मणम्	•••	•••	,,	6
तागिइन् ब्राह्मग्-	• • •	•••	28	1
पिङ्गल-	***	•••	,,	2
निदान ·	•••	•••	,,	3
उक्थशास्त्र-	•••	•••	59	3
गार्ग्यः	• • •	* * *	9.5	17

CORRECTIONS.

(With the exception of a few corrections which are necessitated by misprints, a majority of these are the result of a further critical study of the text.)

Page	Line	Correct reading	Incorrect reading
1	5	वृहती पङ्किस्	बृहतीप ङ्किस्
7	16	द्विगु णा	द्विगु णाः
99	17	चतु गुं णा	चतुर्गुणाः
	(Both	B¹ and B² read this	word euphonically
e	ombine	l with the following wor	rd as चतुर्गुणादितस्.)
10	5		विराट् छन्दः
11	8-10	पदपङ्किरम्ने तमचे ति । श्राविमया १ इति पुरउष्णिक्) पदपङ्किः । to
		श्राविर्मर्था ^५ ° इति पुरउष्णिक्	(। } भवन्ति।
		द्विपदा भवन्ति ।	J
12	10	इन्द्रा ^{१६} येति ^{२०}	इन्द्राये ^{१ ६} ति ^{२ ०}
,,	20	(१६) पू०	(१६)
"	55	$\mathrm{B}^{\mathtt{l}}$. पू॰ ५।२।२।८	B1.
13	18	(8) do	(\mathbf{z})
.,	22	(१२) पृ०	(१२)
,•	23	(१५) पू०	(१ ५)
14	11	इन्द्र उयेष्टमि १ ५ति ।	इन्द्र ज्येष्ट्रमि १५ति
		(i. e., read this as a	
		separate Sūtra.)	
15	4	त्रिष्टुब्वा ^७ वृत्तितः	त्रिष्टुबा [®] वृत्तितः
,,	19.2	3 add 'Cp.' before महा	नाम्न्यः in all the
		references.	

Page	Liue	Correct reading	Incorrect reading
16	õ	पुरीषपदानि १	पुरीषपदानि
95	7	सर्व• ^२	सर्व- १
91	10	(१) Cp , महानाम्न्यः $^{\circ}$. (२) सर्वे B^{1} .	} (१) सर्वे B¹.
17	2-3	तृचर्चे to प्रह्णात् shou	ıld be read as one
	*	Sūtra.	
,,	4	विशोविश	विशो विश
,,,	7	मत्स्यपायि ते मह ^६ इति	should be read as a
•		separate Sūtra.	
18	21	(१७)	(३७)
19	9	वा ^६ वृत्तितः	वा ^६ वृत्तितः
20	2-4	π,	े सिद्धा to
		श्रन्त्या ^९ स्वराट्। एकेषां ज्योतिष्मती जगती ।	जगती
23	17	इत्याह ^३	इत्याह
,,	18	समाप्तम् ⁸	समाप्तम् ३
33	20	(३) B² adds भगवान्. (४) इति छुन्दः	(३) इति छन्दः ∫

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उपानिदानसूत्रम्।

ओं नमः। सामवेदाय नमः।

अथातश्छन्दसां विचयं व्याख्यास्यामः।
गायत्रयुष्णिगनुष्टुब्बृहतीपङ्किस्त्रिष्टुब्जगतीति सप्ताषीणि।
एकाच्चरपदादीनि चतुरचराधिकानि प्रति-

च्छन्दसम् ।

गायत्रयादीनामुत्कृतिरवसानम् । छन्दसामार्षं लौकिकं च । चतुर्विशत्यवरा गायत्री । चतुःशतमुत्कृतिः । चतुष्पाच्चेद् गायत्री षडचरैः । त्रिपात्पादिनचृत्संज्ञिका* सप्तादरैः । श्रष्टसप्तषड्भिः प्रतिष्ठा । षट् सप्ताष्टी च वर्द्धमाना ।

⁽ १)-संज्ञका- ${f B}^2\,{f L}$, -सांज्ञका ${f B}^1$.

त्रयोऽष्टकाः स्वभावस्तु । उष्णिगष्टाचरी द्वादशश्च । स चेन्मध्ये ककुब् भवति । स पुरस्तात्पुरउष्णिक । स एवोपरिष्टात्परउष्णिक् । चतुष्पाच्चेत्सप्ताच्रः। अनुष्टुप् चत्वारोऽष्टकाः । त्रिपदाप्यष्टाचरो द्वादशौ च। तां ज्योतिष्मतीमिति पञ्चालाः। बृहती त्रयोऽष्टाचरा द्वाद**शश्च** । स चेनुतीयः पथ्या भवति। सिद्धेत्यपरे । द्वितीयेन*१ न्यङ्कुसारिणी । रकन्धोग्रीवी वा । उरोबृहती यास्कः । प्रथमकल्पेनोपरिष्टाद्बृहती । विपरीता पुरस्ताद्बृहती । अथापि दशात्तरावष्टात्तरी च।

⁽ १) द्वितीयेनं B^1 B^2 L .

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नवकैर्वा चतुर्भिः।
      द्वादशाचरास्त्रयः सतोबृहती ।
      महाबृहतीत्येके ।
      अष्टाचरैकादशदादशानां पादशरूणे गाय-
त्रत्रैष्ट्रभजागता इति पादसंज्ञाः ।
      त्रयस्त्रेष्टुभा विराट्छन्दः ।
       दशाच्रिनयतैर्वा चतुर्भः।
      त्रिभिर्वा ।
       जागतगायत्राभ्यां च विराडेव ।
       सैव विष्टारपङ्किः।
       द्रिपदा ताएिडनः।
       क्रमेण जागतौ गायत्रौ च प्रस्तारपङ्किः।
       विपरीतास्तारा ।
       जागतौ चेन्मध्ये विष्टारपङ्किः।
       ब्राद्यान्त्ययोस्तयोः संस्तारा।
       सतःपङ्क्तिविमिश्रपादा ।
       सैव च सिद्धा।
       विष्टारपङ्किस्ताएिडनः ।
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⁽१)-संज्ञा B1.

पश्चमैश्रतुर्भर चरपङ्किः ।
कचिद् द्वाभ्यां वा ।
पदपङ्किस्त्रिभिश्रतुष्कषट्काभ्याम् ।
गायत्रैः पश्चभिः पथ्या ।
ताभ्यां त्रिष्टुब्जगत्यौ चतुष्पदे ।
पट्पदापि जगती ।
गायत्रैरेव पञ्चपदामपि त्रिष्टुभमिच्छन्ति ।
चतुर्भिर्गायत्रैर्जागतेन च तथा जगती ।
त्रिभिर्गायत्रैर्जागताभ्यां च ।

गायत्रश्चेदेकस्त्रिष्टुब्जगत्योरनुष्टुभि चादि-मध्यावसानगतः पुरस्तान्मध्यउपरिष्टाज्ज्यातिष्म-त्यो ज्योतिष्मत्यः ।

इति प्रथमोऽध्यायः।

सर्व'च्छन्दःस्वेकेन पत्राचरेण शङ्कुमती भवति । अथैकात्तरहीना निचृत्। एकाधिका भुरिक्। द्यूना विराट्। द्रयधिका स्वराट् । अल्पीयो भध्या त्रिपात् पिपीलिकमध्या। भूयोमध्या यवमध्येति । यवाभ्यां यकारवकारविकर्षेण न्यृनानि च्छ-न्दांसि पूरयेत् । नांशब्देन च नदंववजेम । पदप्रकृत्या च । त्वंशब्दे न्यूनत्वे तुशब्दः पूरणः । एकद्वित्रिचतुःपञ्चपदानि च्छन्दांसि भवन्ति । भयो वा । अथातिच्छन्दांसि भवन्ति । अतिजगती शकर्यतिशकर्यष्टिरत्यष्टिपृ तिर-

⁽१) सर्वं B^1 . (२) श्रल्पीय- B^1 . (३) तु- B^2 L. (५) प्रणम् B^2 L.

तिष्टतिः कृतिः प्रकृतिराकृतिर्विकृतिः संकृतिरिमकृति-रुत्कृतिरिति ।

पञ्चादौ चोक्तात्युक्तमध्ये प्रतिष्ठा सुप्रतिष्ठेत्य-निर्दिष्टानि^१ ।

सांशयिकानां छन्दसां द्विपदाया ऊद्ध्वं च-तुर्भागः पादसंज्ञा।

देवतादितो वृत्तितः।

स्थानानि ।

पादैर्वा छन्दः।

अथ दिपदा ।

अध्टाचराभ्यां गायत्री ।

नवात्तराभ्यां सा स्वराट् ।

दशाचराभ्यां विराट्छन्दः।

एकादशाचराभ्यां त्रिष्टुप्।

द्वादशाचराभ्यां जगती ।

एतैरेवैकपदा व्याख्याता ।

बृहतीनां तु दशाचराभ्यामष्टाचराभ्यां च वि-चारा पङ्क्तिवतपङ्क्तिवत्।

इति दितीयोऽध्यायः ॥

⁽१) Cp. Indische Studien, VIII, pp. 113, 283, and Sadguru-siṣya's Vedārthadīpikā (ed. by Macdonell) p. 76. (२) Cp. Nidāna-sūtra I, 6.

देवासुरप्रजापतीनां यजुःसामर्चिं च्छन्दांसि भवन्ति । दैव्येकाचरा गायत्री। पञ्चदशासुराणम् । प्रजापतेरष्टी । षडु द्वादशाष्टादश चेतरेषां क्रमशः । अथं प्रतिच्छन्दोऽत्तरविवृद्धिः । देवयजुषोरेकैकेन। तथा हानिरसुराणाम् । प्रजापतेश्चतुर्भिर्विदृद्धिः । द्वाभ्यां साम्नाम । ऋचां त्रिभिः । ताविमौ द्रौ त्रिवगौं छन्दसाम् । श्राद्यस्य तु त्रयं त्रयं समेत्यार्घः । परस्य ब्राह्मयः। ऋचां च द्विगुणाः । यजुषां च चतुर्गुणाः । श्रादितस्त्रितययुक्ता ऋग्यजुषां च सनाम्नयौ । प्राजापत्या च षोडशभिः षोडशभिः । इति तृतीयोऽध्यायः

⁽१) यज्ञःसामर्जा च Deva Yājñika's Comm. on S'ukla-yajuḥ-sarvānukramaṇī (ed. Benares) p. 4. (२) सनाम्नो B¹.

अथ निर्देशो भवति ।

श्रम श्रा याहि वीतय[ः]इति गायत्रां तिस्रं दशत्यः ।

त्वममे यज्ञानामि'ति पिपीलिकमध्या शङ्-कुमती गायत्री ।

प्रेष्ठं वो 'ऽमिं व' इति विराड्गायत्री।
यज्ञायज्ञे 'ति बृहत्यस्तिसः।
आ जुहोते 'ति त्रिष्टुभो" द्वे।
चित्र इमं स्तोमिम 'ति जगत्यौ।
आग्नं नर" इति विराट्छन्दः।
प्रभूर्जयन्तं ' प्रहोता ' रएयोरि ' ति चैकेषाम्।
आग्न ओजिष्ठमि ' त्यनुष्टुभो ' द्वे।
पुरु त्वे ' ति परउष्णिक्।

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(१) प्० शशशशः
                     (२) पू० शशशशनः
(३) पू० शशशाक्त.
                      ( ४ ) पू० शशकाश्वार.
(५) पू० शशक्षाश्व.
                      ( ६ ) પૂંજી શાસાસાર.
( ৩ ) त्रिष्टुभौ \mathrm{B}^2.
                      ( ૮ ) પૂ૦ શારારાર.
(९) पू० शशशाध.
                       (१०) पू० शाराशाशक.
(११) पूर्व शासा ३१२.
                       (१२) पू० शशा शा.
(१३)पू० शशाशा.
                      ( १४ ) પૂ૦ શારાષ્ટાશ.
(१५) श्रवुष्टुभौ B^2.
                   (१६) पू० २।१।१।१.
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प्र मंहिष्ठाये 'ति ककुप्।
यद् वा' इति परउष्णिक्।
तद् वो गाये 'ति गायत्रं द्वादश।
सोमानां गौर्घयती 'ति विराङ्गायत्री।
उप नो हरिभिः सुतिम 'ति निचृद्रायत्री।
पान्तम् 'गेकानुष्दुप्।
इदं ह्यन्वोजसे 'ति वर्द्धमाना गायत्री।
सदा ' कदे 'ति पादिनचृद् गायत्री।
सदा ' कदे 'ति भुरिग्गायत्री।
इदं विष्णु 'रेन्द्र पृत्तु ' निचृद् गायत्री ।
अभि त्वा शूरे 'ति बृहत्योऽष्टी।
अभि त्वा शूरे 'ति बृहत्योऽष्टी।

विराड्बृहती ।

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(२) पू० राशश्राराटः
(३) पू० राशशाश.
                    ( 8 ) પૂર્વ રાશાવાવ.
( ५ ) पू० राराश५.
                    (६) पू० शशशह.
(७) पू० रारारार.
                     (८) पू० राराहार.
(९) पू० रारापा९.
                     ( १० ) पू० ३।१।१।३.
                     ( १२ ) पू० ३।१।३।९.
( १२ ) पूर्व ३।१।४।६.
( १३ ) पू० ३।१।४।९.
                     (१४) सदा to निचृद् गायत्रा
omitted in B2.
( १५ ) पूर्व दाशापार ( १६ ) पूर्व दारादादः
२ उप०
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यो रा(?+जा) विराड्बृहती । वास्तोष्पत इत्येकेषामनुष्टुबा पूरणाद् बृ-हती भवति ।

श्रसावि देविम 'ति श्रेष्टुभं तिस्रो दशत्यः ।
प्र वो मह इति विराट् छन्दः ।
चक्रं यदस्याप्स्वा निषत्ति च ।
यजामह इति वृत्तितो जगती ।
गायन्ती त्यनुष्टुभिस्तसः ।
श्रा नो वयोवयःशयि 'ति कृर्म्यनुष्टुप् ।
विश्वाः पृतना इति जगती ।
प्रथमामितजगतीिमिति हि ब्राह्मणम् ।
उमे यदिन्द्र रोदसी ११ इति षट् पदािप जगती ।
इन्द्र सुतेष्वि 'त्युष्णिहो' हे ।
पिवा सोमिम देति विराट्छन्दः ।
श्रभातृब्य १९ इति ककु भः ककु भः ।

इति चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ॥

(१) पू० ३।२।४।१. (२) पू० ३।२।४।३. (४) पू० ४।१।४।६. (४) पू० ४।१।४।६. (৫) पू० ४।२।१।१. (११) पू० ४।२।४।१. (१३) उन्लिही B^2 . (१४) पू० ५।१।१।८.

अथ पङ्क्तयः । स्वादोरित्थे'ति पथ्या द्धे । आग्निं ने स्ववृक्तिभिर्े भद्रं नो अपि वा-तये'त्यास्तारपङ्की ।

न तमंह इत्युपिरष्टाद्बृहती । परि प्र धन्वे त्यवरपङ्क्तयः । पर्यूष्व तु हि त्वे ति पिपीलिकमध्ये अ-नुष्टुभौ पदपङ्क्तिः ।

असे तमद्ये'त्याविर्मर्या' इति पुरउष्णिग्दिप-दा भवन्ति ।

विश्वतः ११ सदा^{१२} याह्य^{१३}ग्ने त्वन्न^{१४} उषा अप स्वे^{१९}मा नु कमि^{१६}ति विष्टारपङ्क्तयः । विराज एकेषाम् ।

(१) पू० पाशश्वारः (२) आसि नः B¹.
(३) पू० पाशश्वारः (४) पू० पाशश्वारः (४) पू० पाशश्वारः (६) पू० पाशप्वारः (८) पू० पाशप्वारः (१०) पू० पाशप्वारः (१२) पू० पाशश्वारः (१२) पू० पाशश्वारः (१२) पू० पाशश्वारः (१३) पू० पाशश्वारः (१६) पू० पाशश्वारः (१६) पू० पाशश्वारः (१६) पू० पाशश्वारः (१६) पू० पाशश्वारः

इमा नु कमा दित्यैरिन्द्रः सगण इति ज्यो-तिष्मत्यौ वा त्रिष्टुभौ।

एष ब्रह्मा य ऋत्विय इत्यचेति विश्वस्य वि स्नुतय इति गायत्री। भगो न चित्र" इति त्रिपदासुरी गायत्री।

इन्द्रो विश्वस्ये 'त्येकपदा गायत्री।

ब्रह्माण इन्द्रम'नव ११ स्ते ११ शं पद्मु १९ प्रचेऽ १३-

र्चन्तिः प्रव इन्द्राः या वाजम्ः जी मित्रः इति त्रिष्टुभः। शं पदं धं जगती वा वृत्तितः।

प्रव इन्द्राये ''ति ' भुरिक्स्वराजी ।

त्रिकद्रकेष्वे ११ न्द्र याह्य ११ भित्यं देवं १३ तव तय-

त्रर्यः मित्येता अष्टयः।

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(१) पू॰ दाराशह.
                      (२) उ० धारारदाइ.
 (३) पू० प्राशाश्य.
                      ( ४ ) पू० दाशाश्.
 ( ५ ) पू० धाराराष्ठ.
                      (६) पू० दारारा७.
(७) पू० ५।२।२।३.
                      (८) यू० पारारा१०.
 ( ६ ) पू० दाराश्इ.
                      (१०)-ब-omitted in B1.
( ११ ) पू० ५।२।१।४.
                       ( १२ ) पू० पाराशप.
( १३ ) पु० दाराशट.
                       (१४) पू० दाशाशाय.
( १५ ) पू० ५।२।१।२०.
                       ( १६ ) धारासाट.
(१७) पू० दारारार.
                       (१८) पूर दासाराद.
( १६ ) पू० पाराशार्०;
                      ( २० )-ति omitted in B1.
(२१ ) पू० दाशश्राह्.
                      ( २२ ) पू० ५।२।३।३.
( २३ ) पू० धाराइ।८..
                      (२४) पू० धाराहार्०.
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श्रस्तु श्रोषड'या रुचा'ग्निं होतारमि'त्यत्यष्टयः। श्रयं सहस्रं र तिमन्दं प्र वो मह र् इत्यतिजगती। उचा ते जातमंधस° इति गायत्रं चतस्रो दशत्यः। पुनानः सोम धारये ति बृहती । प्र तु दवे 'ति त्रिष्टुभो '' द्वे । पुरोजिती''त्यनुष्टुप्। **ञ्चा हर्यताये"ति बृहती भवति ।** श्रभि प्रियाणी^{११}ति जगती । इन्द्रमच्छेत्यु १४ व्णिक पवस्व मधुमत्तम^{१९} इति ककुप्। स सुन्वे^{१६} एकेषां यवमध्या गायत्री । ककुप प्रगाथशब्दात् । य उस्रियां इति विष्टारपङ्किः । सतःपङ्क्तिरेकेषामेकेषाम् ।

(१) पू० दाशहादाद. (२) पूर्व दाराहाक (३) पूर्व दाराहार. (५) पू० पाराइाक्ष. (૭) પૂંં બારાકાશ. (६) पू० ५।२।३।६. (८) पू० दाशदाश. (९) पू० ६।१।४।१ (१०) त्रिष्टुभौ \mathbf{B}^{2} . (११) पू० हाराशाह. (१२) दाराशा. (१३) ए० ६।२।२।१. (१५) हाराधार-(१४) पूर्व दाराइ।१. (१७) पु० द्वाराष्ट्राट. (१६) પૂં દારાષ્ટ્રાપ.

इति पश्चमोऽध्यायः ॥

ग्रथ रहस्ये छन्दांसि । ग्रनिर्दिष्टेषु त्रैष्टुभं सर्वत्र । गायत्र्यः ।

यस्येदं स न इन्द्रायै ना विश्वानि त्वमेतिद न्द्र इद्धर्यो रिन्द्र वाजेषु नियत्वान्वा-योऽ रिनमीडेऽ रन आयूंषी ति चा समापनात्।

अथानुष्टुभो भवन्ति ।

यज्ञायथा'' मिय वर्च'' आ प्रागात्' सहस्रशी-र्षा' इति सप्तर्चः संमील्येषु चोत्तरा ।

श्रथ बृहती।

इन्द्र ज्येष्ठमिं १ ति वसन्तः इति विराङ्बृहती । त्विममा श्रोषधीरिं १ ति विराट्छन्दः ।

भ्राजन्ती (ति पङ्क्तिः ।

(१) স্থা০ থাই. (২) স্থা০থাও.

(३) आ० १।८. (४) आ० २।१.

(৭) স্লা০ ২। ই. (६) স্লা০ ২। ৪.

(৬) য়৽ ঽ৷য়. (८) য়৽ ঽ৷৪.

(৭০) আ ০ ৭।২. (২০) আ (?) $\mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{Z}}$.

(११) आ० २।७. (१२) आ० ३।१.

(१३) মা০ ३।৩. (१४) মা০ ।৪।২.

(१५) झा० १।१. (१६) आ० ४।२.

(१७) আ০ ইাই. (१=) আ০ ৪াং. 💛 🛒

अथ जगत्यः।

श्ररूरुवत् प्रचस्य विश्वे देवा यशो मा । मन्ये वामि ति ज्योतिष्मती जगती । विश्वे देवा इति त्रिष्टुबा वित्तः । विश्राहि त्यंशकीर्जगती । इमं वृषणमि ति चैकपदा ।

्र द्विपदा महानाम्न्यः । शविष्ठ विज्ञिन्नी^{११}शे ही^{११}ति च ।

त्रिपदा गायत्रयः सर्वत्रानादेशे शङ्कुमत्यो भवन्ति ।

श्राभिष्ट् वमे^{११} वा हि शको^{११} यो मंहिष्ठ^{१४} ईशे हि शकः^{१९} पूर्वस्य यत्ते^{१६} वशी हीति^{१७} विदा राय^{१८} इन्द्रं धनस्ये^{१९}ति विष्टारपङ्क्तयो विराज एकेषाम् ।

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(१) आ० २।२. (२) आ० ३।८.
(३) आ० ३।९. (४) आ० ३।१०.
(५) आ० ४।८. (६) आ० ३।९.
(७) त्रिच्दुवा-В¹. (८)आ० ५।२.
(९) आ० १।६. (१०) Ср. महानाम्न्यः ३.
(११) महानाम्न्यः ६. (१२) महानाम्न्यः २.
(१३) महानाम्न्यः ६. (१६) महानाम्न्यः ५.
(१५) महानाम्न्यः ८. (०० ९, ср. Vedic Concordance).
(१८) महानाम्न्यः ४. (१९) महानाम्न्यः ७.
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स्तोत्रीया ग्रहणाद् वा त्रयोदशपदे पूर्वे चतु-र्दशपदोत्तमा।

विच्छन्दःस्वज्ञरपरिमाणाः संकृतिप्रभृत्युर्ध्वं विज्ञेयाः।

पुरीषपदानि पञ्च पञ्चात्तराणि । गायत्री पदपङ्क्तिर्वा भवति । अनिश्चयो वा छन्दसः शक्करीणां सर्व^१च्छन्दो महत्वान्महत्वात् ।

इति षष्ठोऽध्यायः ॥

अथोत्तरासु विकारा भवन्ति । तुचर्चे पूर्वास्वेवर्जू त्तराः प्रत्येतव्याः । सर्वत्रान्यत्र प्रहणात् । यथा पान्तं पुरोजिती विशो विशे आ त्वा रथमि रचनुष्टुभां गायत्र्योऽधिष्ठिताः। यज्जायथा श्चान्त्या बृहती तथानुष्टुभौ पूर्वो । मत्स्यपायि ते मह इति प्रत्यस्मा इति चान्त्या। विश्वाः पृतना इत्यतिजगती । उपरिष्टाद् बृहती । अधा^{१०} हीन्द्रा^{११}मीषां^{१९} कङ्काः सुपर्णां^{१३} वि रचो १४ मर्माणी १५ त्येतासु च विकाराः । बृहतीषु च सर्वासु । यथा पुनान"स्त्वामिद्धय"भि सोमा" परी-

⁽१) उ० १।२।१।१. (३) उ० ७।२।१२।१. (२) उ० १।१।१:।१. (३) उ० ७।२।१२।१. यज्ञाया- B^1 . (४) उ० १।२।२।१. यज्ञाया- B^1 . (६) उ० १।२।२०।१. (७) उ० ६।३।२।१. (८) इति omitted in B^1 . (२) उ० ३।१।१४।१. (१०) आवधा (for अधा) B^1 . (११) उ० १।१।२३।१. (१२) उ० ९।३।५।१. (१३) उ० ९।३।६।१. (१४) उ० ९।३।८।१. (१६) उ० १।१।९।१. (१७) उ० २।१।१२।१. (१८) उ० २।२।९।१. सो (for सोमा-) B^2 .

तोषिः वएमहानि त्येतासु।

दुहान ऊधः स त्वं नश्चित्र तरत्समुदं नृतं पुनानो बट् सूर्ये त्येवं षट् पञ्चाशत्।
ककुबुष्णिचु चैवन्न सर्वासु।
यथा पवस्व मधुमत्तमो वयसु त्वामपूर्व्य प्र

मंहिष्ठाये' त्येवं दशसु।

स सुन्वायां ११ चेमं मे वरुण श्रुधी हविम ११ ति पि-पीलिकमध्या १३ विराड्गायत्री । नदं व झोदतीनामि १४ ति चुद्रपदोष्णिक् । युञ्जन्ति हरी १५ इत्य १६ नुष्टु प् । इन्द्र जुषस्वे १५ ति स्वराडनुष्टुप् । प्रतनं पीयूषं १५ त्वे सोम प्रथमा १५ इत्येती १०

⁽१) उ० पाराहराह. (२) उ० पारापार.

⁽३) उ० राष्ट्रांदार. (४) उ० राशाहरार.

⁽ ५) उ० रारायार. (६) उ० पाराश्रार.

⁽ ७) उ० ९।१।२।२. सूर्यस्ये B1. (८) उ० १।१।१६।१.

⁽२) उ० १।१।२२।१. (१०) उ० २।२।१७।१.

⁽ ११) Cp. 30 81919619. (१२) 30 9131819.

⁽ १३) But op. Rgveda-Prātiśākhya XVI, 27.

⁽१४) उ० डारादार. (१५) उ० शास्त्राइ.

⁽ १६) हरीत्य \cdot B^2 . (३७) उ० ३।१।२२।१.

⁽१८) उ० जाराहार. (१९) उ० जाराजार.

⁽२०) सोमेत्येतौ B2,

तृचौ सतोबृहत्यः ।

ञ्चा यः पुरं^१ श्रुधी हवं विपिपानस्ये^३ति त्रिपदा विराजः ।

> सुमन्मा वस्वी रन्ती सृनरींति चैकपदा । तृचिवकारश्चं।

यत्र बाणा यो नः स्वोऽरण इति प-ङ्क्ती (? = कि)पथ्ये।

> यो जागारा भिर्जागारे ति तिष्टुब्जगत्यो । श्राग्निजागारेति तिष्टुब् वा वित्तितः । इन्द्रस्य बाहु इति स्वराट् तिष्टुप् । स्वस्ति न इति विराट् तिष्टुप् । संक्रन्दनेने ति च देवताधिकारात् । श्रामे तव श्रवो वय इति पड्ऋचं पङ्क्तयः। श्रामे विष्टारे ।

तृतीयाचतुर्थीपञ्चम्यः सतःपङ्क्तयः ।
सिद्धा विष्टारपङ्क्तयश्चान्त्याः ।
स्वराडेकेषाम् ।
ज्योतिष्मती जगती ।
समूहत्वादृचां च द्रवणात्तद् दुतगमनात्समुद्रच्छन्द इति हि बाह्यणम् ।
शो ष्वस्मा इति शक्वर्यः शक्वर्यः ।

इति सप्तमोऽध्यायः ॥

⁽१) · पंक्तयो वाश्वांत्या B1.

⁽ २) द्रवणाच्च B1, द्रवणात्त-B2.

⁽³⁾ fe omitted in B1. (8) 30 elegels.

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अथ च्छन्दसां वर्णाः ।
      शुक्का गायत्रयः।
      सारङ्गा उष्णिहः।
      विशङ्गरूपिएयः ककुभः।
      कृष्णा अनुष्टुभः।
      बृहत्यो रोहिताः ।
      नीलाः पङ्क्तयः।
      त्रिष्टुभः सुवर्णाः ।
      गौरा जगत्यः।
      नकुला एकपदाः।
      दिपदा वभवः।
      पृश्नयो विराजः।
      अतो यान्यन्यानि च्छन्दांसि श्यावानि भ-
वन्ति ॥
      श्रथ देवताः'।
      अग्निर्गायत्र्याः।
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⁽१) Cp. पिङ्गलच्छन्दःसूत्र ३।६५, ऋग्वेद्पातिशाख्य १७।१३–१=.

⁽२) Cp. ग्रुक्लयज्ञःसर्वानुकमसूत्र, श्र० ४ ; ऋग्वेदपातिशाख्य १७। ६-१२; पिङ्गलच्छन्दःसूत्र ३।६२-६३; बृहदेवता ८।१०५—१०६.

सवितोष्णिकककुभोः। अनुष्टुभां सोमः। बृहत्या बृहस्पतिः । पङ्क्तीनां मित्रावरुणौ। वसवो वा। त्रिष्दुभामिन्द्रः । वैश्वदेवो जगत्याः। श्रादित्यानां विराजः । अथ प्राजापत्यान्यतिच्छन्दांसि । वायव्यानि विच्छन्दांसि भवन्ति । द्विपदाः पुरुषदेवताः । बाह्म्य एकपदा इति।

इत्यष्टमोऽध्यायः ।

ब्राह्मणात्तारिडनश्चैव पिङ्गलाच महात्मनः। निदानादुक्थशास्त्राच **छन्दसां ज्ञानमुद्धृतम् ॥** १ ॥ यस्माच च्छादिता देवा-श्छन्दोभिर्मृत्युभीरवः । छन्दसां तेन च्छन्दस्त्वं ल्यायते वेदवादिभिः॥ २॥ यथा छन्दोभिराच्छन्नान्? देवान्मत्स्यानिवोदके । नहापश्यत्पुरा मृत्यु-रमृतत्वं ततो गताः ॥ ३॥ छन्दोविदेव विप्रस्तु धर्मतस्तद्गुणाश्रितः । छन्दसामेति सालोक्य-ममृतत्वं च गच्छति ॥ ४॥ इत्याह गाग्यों गाग्यः। इत्युपनिदानं समाप्तम् ।।

⁽१) श्राछुत्रा B^1 . (२) गतो B^1 .

⁽ ३) इति छुन्दः समाप्तः (${
m for}$ इत्युपनिदानं समाप्तम्) ${
m B}^2$.

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